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密闭酸溶-电感耦合等离子体发射光谱/质谱法测定花岗伟晶岩中 32 种微量元素

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摘要: 花岗伟晶岩富集锂铍铷铯钽铌等稀有金属元素, 准确测定其中的大离子亲石元素、高场强元素和稀土等微量元素, 可用于判断成矿流体物质来源、成岩构造环境。目前的测试方法研究主要集中在锂铍铷铯钽铌等少数元素, 样品消解方法有四酸敞开法、五酸敞开法、密闭酸溶法等, 存在难溶矿物分解不完全、锆钨和稀土等元素回收率偏低等问题。本文对比了盐酸-硝酸-氢氟酸-高氯酸敞开消解法、盐酸-硝酸-氢氟酸-高氯酸-硫酸敞开消解法、硝酸-氢氟酸密闭消解法三种方法的分解效果。结果表明: 四酸消解法中, 钽铌锆钨和重稀土元素结果严重偏低; 五酸消解法由于采用硫酸-氢氟酸-过氧化氢体系提取, 有效地防止了钽铌的水解, 钽铌钨等元素测定结果准确, 但锆钨和轻稀土元素测定结果偏低。硝酸-氢氟酸密闭消解法使用王水代替硝酸进行残渣复溶, 促进了钽铌锆钨和稀土等元素的复溶, 采用电感耦合等离子体发射光谱和质谱法(ICP-OES/MS)可以准确测定花岗伟晶岩中稀有金属、稀土元素等 32 种元素, 方法检出限为 0.004~2.50 $\mu\text{g/g}$, 精密度(RSD, $n=12$)为 1.0%~8.3%。将该方法应用于 8 种花岗岩、伟晶岩及稀有金属矿标准物质和三种类型实际样品的测定, 标准物质的测定值与标准值基本相符。

关键词: 花岗伟晶岩; 稀有金属元素; 稀土元素; 密闭酸溶; 电感耦合等离子体发射光谱/质谱法

要点:

- (1) 采用硝酸-氢氟酸密闭溶矿法消解花岗伟晶岩样品, 实现了难溶矿物的完全分解。
- (2) 使用王水代替硝酸进行残渣复溶, 促进了钽铌锆钨和稀土等元素的复溶。
- (3) 试样溶液中避免了氢氟酸、酒石酸的存在, 更适合电感耦合等离子体发射光谱和质谱等仪器分析。

中图分类号: O657.31; O657.63

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花岗伟晶岩是稀有金属的主要赋矿岩石, 常富集锂铍铷铯钽铌铀钍钨锡和稀土等多种有用金属元素, 花岗伟晶岩型矿床是锂铍铷铯钽铌钨锡等金属的重要成矿类型^[1]。该类岩石中主要的金属矿物有锂辉石、钽铌铁矿、锆石、绿柱石、锡石、氟碳铈矿、尖晶石、锐钛矿; 脉石矿物主要有微斜长石、正

长石、石英、白云母、黄玉、电气石等, 其中锆石、绿柱石、锡石、尖晶石、锐钛矿、黄玉、电气石等均属于难溶矿物^[2]。矿石中稀有金属等元素赋存状态复杂、不同矿物含量差异大、样品分解难度大、化学性质不稳定等因素为样品的分解和含量准确测定带来了很大困难^[3-4]。

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100 μ g/mL); 铝 (0、10、50、150、300 μ g/mL)。

硝酸、盐酸、氢氟酸、高氯酸、硫酸、过氧化氢均为优级纯。实验用水为电阻率 $>18\text{M}\Omega\cdot\text{cm}$ 的去离子水。

1.3 实验样品

标准物质 GBW07103(花岗岩, 中国地质科学院地球物理地球化学勘查研究所研制), GBW07125(伟晶岩, 国家地质实验测试中心研制); GBW07152(锂矿石)、GBW07153(锂矿石)、GBW07154(铌钽矿石)、GBW07155(铌钽矿石)、GBW07184(锂矿石)、GBW07185(铌钽矿石) 均为原地质矿产部沈阳综合岩矿测试中心研制。上述花岗岩、伟晶岩标准物质与本文研究样品基体相似, 同时考虑到样品中锂铷铯铌钽等稀有金属含量较高, 又选择了一系列稀有金属标准物质, 用于分解方法的验证及方法精密度、准确度的考察。

三种花岗伟晶岩实际样品: HWJY-1(含锂辉石花岗伟晶岩, 采集自河南蔡家沟矿区); HWJY-2(含锡石花岗伟晶岩, 采集自河南火炎沟矿区); HWJY-3(含红色电气石花岗伟晶岩, 采集自河南卢氏南阳山矿区)。将采集的矿石样品磨细, 过 74 μm 筛后混匀后备用。上述花岗伟晶岩实际样品, 主要用于考察分析方法的适用情况。

1.4 实验方法

1.4.1 四酸敞开消解-王水提取法(简称“四酸法”)

准确称取 0.1000g 样品于聚四氟乙烯坩埚中, 加入 6mL 盐酸、3mL 硝酸, 在控温电热板上 120 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 分解试样 1h。加入 6mL 氢氟酸、1mL 高氯酸, 控温 150 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 分解 1h, 升温至 240 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, 加热蒸至白烟冒尽, 加入 5mL 王水 (50%), 在电热板上 140 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 加热复溶 15min, 将溶液转移到 25mL 塑料比色管中, 用水稀释至刻度, 摇匀。在仪器工作条件下采用 ICP-OES 直接测定, 分取 5.0mL 试液于 25mL 塑料比色管中, 用 2% 硝酸定容摇匀后用 ICP-MS 测定。

1.4.2 五酸敞开消解-氢氟酸-硫酸-过氧化氢体系提取法(简称“五酸法”)

称取 0.1000g 样品于聚四氟乙烯坩埚中, 准确加入 5mL 氢氟酸、2mL 硫酸 (50%)、10mL 混合酸 (盐酸: 硝酸: 高氯酸=3:2:1.5), 在 260 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 电热板上加盖分解 30min, 取下盖子, 逐步升温至 330 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 溶解至硫酸白烟冒尽, 取下。在温热状态下加入 3~5 滴氢氟酸、10mL 提取剂 (5% 过氧化氢-5% 硫酸), 在电热板上 200 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 加热提取, 然后用 1% 硝酸定容至 25mL 容量瓶中。分取 5.0mL 试液于 25mL 塑料比色管中,

补加 1mL 硝酸后, 用 2% 硝酸定容摇匀后分别用 ICP-OES 和 ICP-MS 测定。

1.4.3 密闭酸溶-王水密闭复溶法(简称“密闭法”)

准确称取 0.1000g 试样于 30mL 聚四氟乙烯内罐中, 加入 2mL 硝酸、6mL 氢氟酸, 盖上聚四氟乙烯盖, 装入外罐, 拧紧外罐盖置于控温干燥箱控温 185 $^{\circ}\text{C}$, 保持 48h。冷却后取出内罐置于控温电热板上 140 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 蒸干, 加入 2mL 硝酸再次蒸干, 并重复一次赶除氢氟酸, 加入 5mL 王水 (50%) 后再于 185 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 密闭条件下复溶 8h, 冷却后取出转移至 25mL 塑料比色管中, 用水稀释至刻度, 摇匀。在仪器工作条件下采用 ICP-OES 直接测定, 分取 5.0mL 试液于 25mL 塑料比色管中, 用 2% 硝酸定容摇匀后用 ICP-MS 测定。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 三种方法分解效果的对比

花岗伟晶岩是成分与花岗岩类似的浅成岩, 以晶粒巨大为特征。矿物成分除与花岗岩所固有的成分相同外, 还经常伴生出现黄玉、绿柱石、电气石等稀有元素的矿物^[1-2]。因此, 选择与样品基体相似的花岗岩标准物质 GBW07103、伟晶岩标准物质 GBW07125 进行试验, 考虑到花岗伟晶岩样品中锂铷铯铌钽等稀有金属的含量较高, 又选择了 GBW07152、GBW07153、GBW07154、GBW07155、GBW07184、GBW07185 等一系列稀有金属标准物质以及实际样品进行消解方法实验。三种分解方法应用于多种标准物质的测量结果见图 1 和图 2。在图 1 和图 2 中以测定值 (4 次测量平均值) 与标准值的比值绘制曲线, 考察三种方法的分解效果。

由图 1 和图 2 可见, 对于四酸消解法, 锂铷铯铌钽测定值与标准值基本相符, 但铌钽钨钨和稀土元素尤其是重稀土元素严重偏低, 这是因为其分解能力不强, 不能完全溶解难溶矿物。

对于五酸消解法, 锂铷铯铌钽的测定值与标准值基本相符, 铌钽钨等易水解元素的测定结果也与标准值相符, 这是由于采用硫酸-氢氟酸-过氧化氢体系进行提取, 有效地防止了铌钽钨的水解, 甚至 GBW07185 中的极高含量钽 (8354 $\mu\text{g/g}$) 也能获得很好的回收率。存在的问题主要是锆、钪测定结果普遍偏低, 这可能是因为其分解能力有限, 不能完全分解锆石等难溶矿物^[22]。此外, 标准物质 GBW07125、GBW07152、GBW07154、GBW07155 和 GBW07184 中镧钪镨钆等轻稀土元素测定结果偏低, 甚至低于四酸法结果。一般认为, 在溶矿体系中加

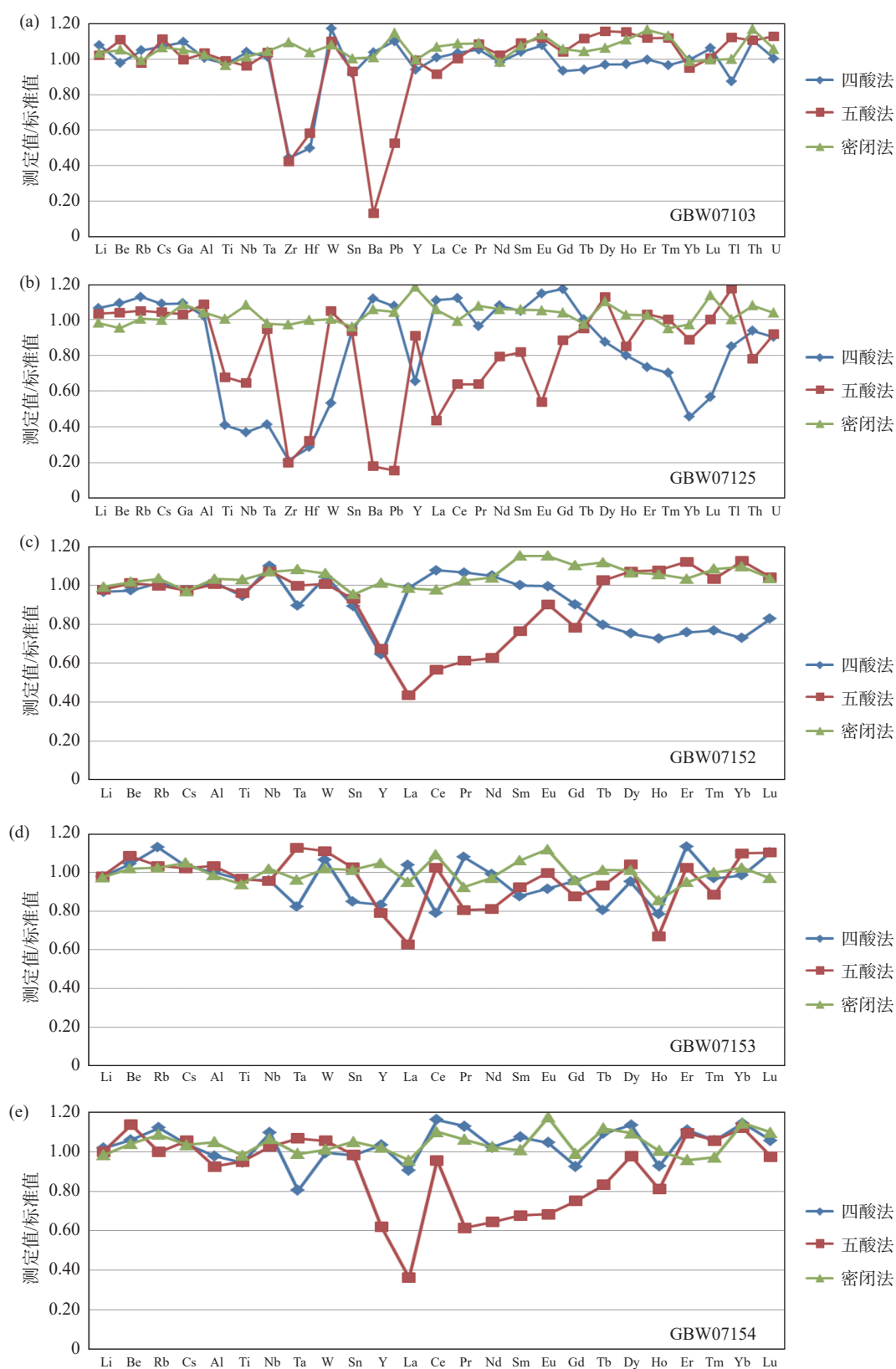


图1 标准物质 (a) GBW07103、(b) GBW07125、(c) GBW07152、(d) GBW07153、(e) GBW07154 三种样品分解方法分析结果的比较

Fig.1 Comparison of analytical results of reference materials pretreated with three digestion methods: (a) GBW07103, (b) GBW07125, (c) GBW07152, (d) GBW07153, (e) GBW07154.

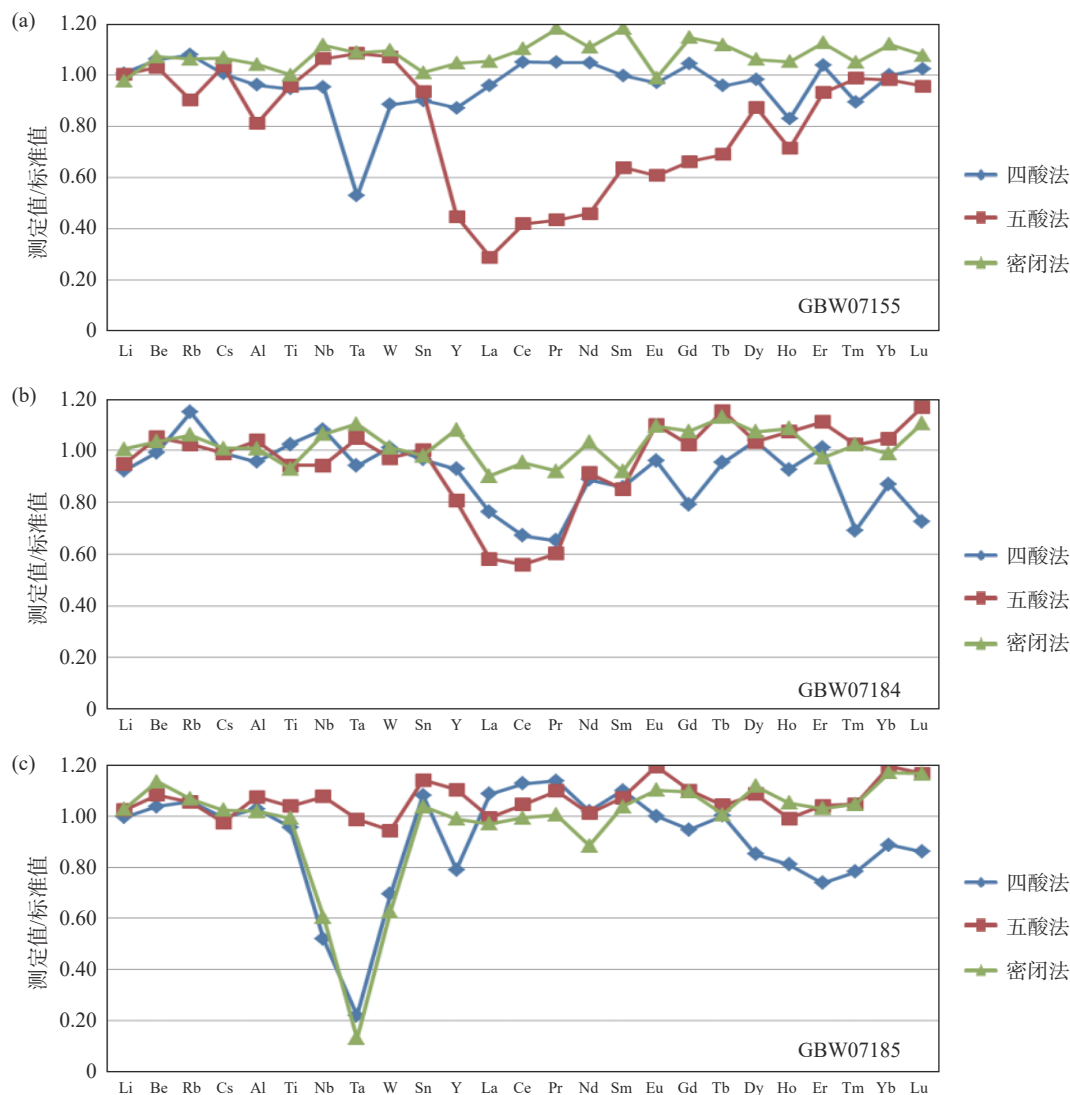


图2 标准物质 (a) GBW07155、(b) GBW07184、(c) GBW07185 三种样品分解方法分析结果的比较

Fig. 2 Comparison of analytical results of reference materials preteated with three digestion methods: (a) GBW07155, (b) GBW07184, (c) GBW07185.

入高沸点的硫酸有利于提高稀土元素的回收率^[8,23]。本实验中,轻稀土元素测定结果偏低可能是提取溶液中的氢氟酸与稀土元素生成了少量氟化物沉淀^[23]。实验还发现,与四酸法、密闭法测定值以及标准值相比,钡、铅元素的测定精密度很差,有时严重偏低70%以上,这可能是因为提取时加入的硫酸产生了硫酸盐沉淀导致的。铈元素的测定值普遍偏高10%~30%,有文献^[24-25]认为试样溶液存在高浓度铅时,由于²⁰⁴Pb和²⁰⁶Pb的强峰拖尾,会干扰²⁰⁵Tl的测定,使测定结果偏高,推荐在溶液中加入硫酸,以硫酸铅形式沉淀铅来消除干扰。但是本研究样品中的铅含量较低,且提取体系中也含有硫酸,不应当是铅对铈的干扰引起,具体原因有待进一步研究。

密闭酸溶法对锂铍铊铋镓以及铈钽钨钨和稀

土等32种元素均实现良好分解和回收,测定值基本与标准值相符合,包括铈钽含量较高的标准物质GBW07153(铈含量为301μg/g;钽含量为573μg/g)。存在唯一问题是对于铈钽含量极高的标准物质GBW07185(铈含量为3635μg/g;钽含量为8354μg/g),由于未采取加入酒石酸或氢氟酸来防止铈、钽的水解,使用密闭法和四酸法在溶样过程中出现少量白色沉淀,估计是水解产生的铈、钽氧化物沉淀,导致铈、钽、钨等元素测定结果偏低。对于钽元素,三种消解方法测量值与标准值基本相符,但对于标准物质GBW07125,四酸法、五酸法测定值均远低于标准值,只有密闭法结果与标准值基本相符,这表明钽可能以金红石等难溶矿物形式存在。

因此,本文优选密闭酸溶-王水密闭复溶法进行

花岗伟晶岩样品的分解和稀有金属、稀土等 32 种元素的同时测定。

2.2 分析技术指标

2.2.1 方法检出限

按硝酸-氢氟酸密闭消解法操作步骤制备 12 份全流程空白溶液,以测定结果的 3 倍标准偏差对应的含量值作为方法检出限。从表 1 可以看出,32 种元素的检出限为 0.004 ~ 2.50μg/g。本文方法检出限优于文献报道的过氧化钠碱熔法或混合硼酸锂盐熔融法的检出限^[14,26]。与其他密闭消解法文献报道的检出限基本一致^[20]。

2.2.2 方法精密度和准确度

选择国家标准物质 GBW07125 和 GBW07184 考察方法精密度和准确度。分别称取 12 份样品按照密闭酸溶法进行样品消解,用 ICP-OES 和 ICP-MS 测定 32 种元素,计算方法精密度和准确度,结果

表 2 硝酸-氢氟酸密闭消解分析方法的精密度和准确度

Table 2 Precision and accuracy tests of nitric acid-hydrofluoric acid closed digestion method.

元素	GBW07125				GBW07184			
	测定平均值 (μg/g)	标准值与 不确定度 (μg/g)	RSD (%)	相对误差 (%)	测定平均值 (μg/g)	标准值与 不确定度 (μg/g)	RSD (%)	相对误差 (%)
Li	14.06	14.4±1.1	3.2	-2.4	1.83**	1.81±0.07**	1.7	0.4
Be	1.23	1.3±0.3	4.8	-5.4	62.8	59.1±5.1	1.6	6.3
Ti	3650	3657	1.0	-0.2	165	174	6.0	-5.2
Ga	14.90	13.5±0.7	4.4	10.4	79.1	/	2.4	/
Rb	159	155±8	2.6	2.6	1.23**	1.13±0.04**	1.4	8.3
Y	1.77	1.6±0.3	6.4	10.6	2.55	2.36±	4.8	8.1
Zr	29.6	29.3*	5.4	1.0	12.6	/	7.1	/
Nb	15.6	14.6±1.8	2.5	6.8	61.8	56.6±7.5	3.2	9.2
Sn	3.36	3.5±0.9	3.2	-4.0	151	152±3	1.6	-0.7
Cs	1.79	1.8±0.2	2.2	-0.6	2925	2830±95	1.8	3.4
Ba	767	(728)	1.2	5.4	14.7	/	5.2	/
La	3.59	(3.3)	4.6	8.8	0.89	0.96±0.20	5.6	-7.3
Ce	5.07	(5)	4.0	1.4	1.45	(1.52)	2.6	-4.6
Pr	0.53	0.48±0.10	5.2	10.4	0.37	0.38±0.06	7.2	-2.6
Nd	1.62	1.5±0.2	3.6	8.0	1.54	1.42±0.15	5.0	8.5
Sm	0.25	(0.24)	3.4	4.2	0.43	0.46±0.03	5.6	-6.5
Eu	0.17	(0.16)	7.6	6.3	0.091	0.083±0.08	2.2	9.6
Gd	0.26	0.22±0.04	6.2	11.2	0.50	0.49±0.06	3.0	2.0
Tb	0.042	(0.04)	7.2	5.0	0.096	0.085±0.009	5.4	12.9
Dy	0.22	0.20±0.05	3.0	10.0	0.44	0.43±0.06	4.6	2.3
Ho	0.041	(0.04)	5.4	2.5	0.089	0.082±0.005	7.2	8.5
Er	0.11	0.12±0.01	7.4	-8.3	0.22	0.21±0.04	5.2	4.8
Tm	0.021	(0.02)	8.3	5.0	0.032	0.033±0.004	7.0	-3.0
Yb	0.23	0.21±0.09	4.1	9.5	0.21	0.19±0.03	2.9	10.5
Lu	0.033	0.03±0.01	7.0	10.0	0.036	0.032±0.004	8.2	12.5
Hf	0.83	(0.8)	2.2	3.7	2.57	/	4.0	/
Ta	1.28	1.3±0.5	4.4	-1.5	117	108±11	1.8	8.3
Tl	1.23	/	5.8	/	65.1	/	1.4	/
Pb	36.9	34.6	7.1	6.6	8.03	/	6.2	/
W	3.19	3.2±0.2	2.8	-0.3	80.0	79.0±5.6	1.6	1.3
Th	0.71	0.66±0.10	3.0	7.6	3.31	/	2.4	/
U	0.76	(0.75)	6.3	1.3	2.87	/	3.8	/

注:标注“*”的数据来自文献 [27];标注“**”数据的单位为 10⁻²。

表 1 硝酸-氢氟酸密闭消解法的检出限

Table 1 Detection limits of nitric acid-hydrofluoric acid closed digestion method.

元素	检出限 (μg/g)	元素	检出限 (μg/g)
Li	0.04	Eu	0.005
Be	0.03	Gd	0.006
Ti	2.50	Tb	0.006
Ga	0.30	Dy	0.005
Rb	0.50	Ho	0.02
Y	0.02	Er	0.005
Zr	0.05	Tm	0.02
Nb	0.02	Yb	0.006
Sn	0.05	Lu	0.006
Cs	0.02	Hf	0.007
Ba	0.20	Ta	0.07
La	0.02	Tl	0.02
Ce	0.05	Pb	0.30
Pr	0.02	W	0.02
Nd	0.01	Th	0.02
Sm	0.004	U	0.01

见表 2。各元素测定值的相对标准偏差 (RSD) 在 1.0% ~ 8.3% 之间,能够满足《地质矿产实验室测试

质量管理规范》(DZ/T 0130—2006) 的要求。标准物质的测定平均值与标准值基本一致, 相对误差除各别低含量元素外均小于 10%, 说明本方法具有较高的精密度和准确度。

2.3 实际样品的测定与方法比对

将本文方法应用于 HWJY-1(含锂辉石花岗伟晶岩)、HWJY-2(含锡石花岗伟晶岩) 和 HWJY-3(含较多电气石花岗伟晶岩) 三种类型实际样品的测定, 对容易水解的铌钽钨元素以及锡元素, 分别与五酸法^[9]、过氧化钠碱熔-盐酸酸化法^[26]的测试结果进行比对, 结果见表 3。

对于铌钽钨等元素的测定, 密闭法的测定值与五酸法及碱熔法基本一致, 尤其是对于 HWJY-3 样品, 其钽含量(约 1000μg/g) 相对较高, 该结果表明在此含量水平下的钽也未发生水解情况, 采用本法能实现准确测定。众所周知, 铌、钽元素在稀硝酸溶液中容易发生水解, 尤其是钽元素, 通常向待测溶液中加入适量酒石酸、氢氟酸或盐酸形成络合物, 可起到稳定铌钽的作用^[28-29], 在 ICP-MS 分析中, 酒石酸的引入会增加基体效应, 氢氟酸会损害进样系统。已有研究表明, 当溶液中铝铁钙镁等基体元素与铌、

钽比值达到 10⁴ 时, 铌、钽能稳定存在^[30]。本文方法中的样品溶液为王水体系, 氯离子的络合作用以及足量的铝铁钙镁等基体元素, 均能起到稳定铌、钽的作用, 这应当是本实验中较高含量的铌、钽未发生水解的原因。本方法无需引入酒石酸或氢氟酸, 更适合 ICP-MS 分析。

对于锡元素的测定, 五酸法对锡的测定值远低于密闭法和碱熔法, 表明五酸法未能完全分解样品中的锡石。而密闭消解法与碱熔法的测定值基本一致, 说明密闭消解法实现了样品中锡石的完全消解, 能实现锡元素的准确测定。

作为对本研究中测定的分析数据质量的附加评估, 以测得的三种实际样品中稀土元素、大离子亲石元素和高场强元素测定值等数据绘制稀土元素分布型式图和微量元素蛛网图。由图 3 可见, 三类样品虽有不同稀土配分曲线, 但稀土曲线均很平滑, 符合花岗伟晶岩中稀土元素分配的一般特征。微量元素蛛网图总体上呈现富集 Rb、Nb、Ta、Zr、Hf、U, 亏损 Ti 等高场强元素, 相对亏损 Ba 等大离子亲石元素的特征, 与文献报道的地质规律是一致的^[11-13], 也说明本文方法测定结果准确可靠。

表 3 实际样品不同消解方法测定结果比对

Table 3 Comparison of analytical results of different digestion methods for actual samples.

元素	样品 HWJY-1 测定值 (μg/g)			样品 HWJY-2 测定值 (μg/g)			样品 HWJY-3 测定值 (μg/g)		
	密闭法 (本文方法)	五酸法	碱熔法	密闭法 (本文方法)	五酸法	碱熔法	密闭法 (本文方法)	五酸法	碱熔法
Nb	71.9	77.2	79.1	80.0	71.8	83.2	80.7	76.4	81.9
Ta	66.3	67.3	70.1	66.6	64.2	67.5	1111	1080	1184
W	8.13	8.16	8.05	5.96	5.79	5.958	12.9	14.0	13.35
Sn	85.5	79.8	86.7	239	83.0	242	15.4	14.0	16.2

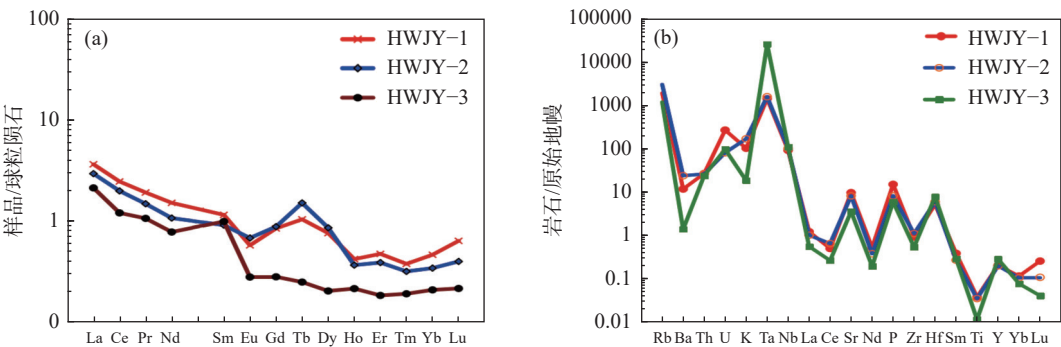


图3 三种实际样品的稀土元素球粒陨石标准化配分图 (a) 和微量元素原始地幔标准化蛛网图 (b)

Fig. 3 Chondrite-normalized REE patterns (a) and primitive mantle-normalized trace element spider diagrams (b) of three actual samples.

3 结论

对比了四酸消解法、五酸消解法和密闭消解法三种方法的分解效果,结果表明四酸消解法的分解能力不强,铌钽钨钼和重稀土元素结果严重偏低;五酸消解法由于使用硫酸-氢氟酸-过氧化氢体系提取,有效地防止了铌、钽的水解,测定结果准确,但会造成钡铅和轻稀土元素测定结果偏低,也无法有效地消解难溶矿物,锆、钪元素测定结果偏低。密闭消解法中使用王水代替硝酸进行残渣复溶,利用氯离

子的络合作用,促进了铌钽钨钼和稀土等元素的复溶,由此建立了 ICP-OES 和 ICP-MS 测定花岗伟晶岩中稀有金属和稀土等 32 种元素的方法,应用于三种实际样品及稀有金属标准物质的测定,取得良好效果。

实验中发现,应用本文建立的硝酸-氢氟酸密闭溶矿法处理铌钽极高含量的矿样,如标准物质 GWB07185,由于无法避免铌钽的水解,铌钽钨测定结果偏低,应当单独取样后采用碱熔法进行样品分解,化学法或者 ICP-OES/MS 进行测定。

Determination of 32 Trace Elements in Granite Pegmatite by Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectrometry and Mass Spectrometry with Closed Acid Dissolution

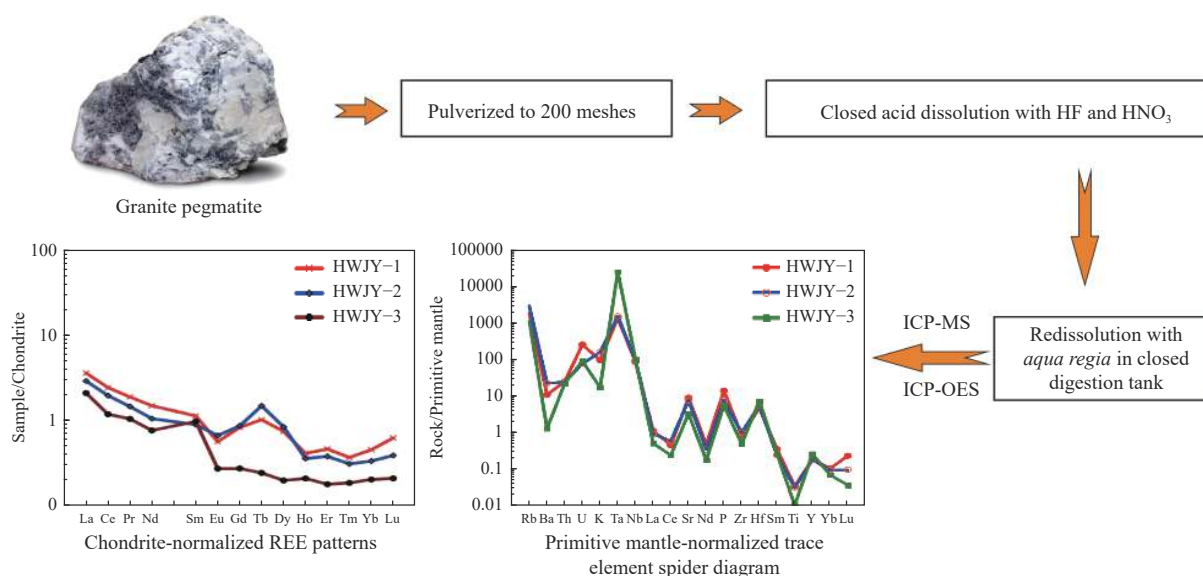
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HIGHLIGHTS

- (1) The granite pegmatite sample was digested by the closed dissolution method with HF and HNO₃, achieving complete decomposition of insoluble minerals.
- (2) *Aqua regia* was used instead of HNO₃ for residual redissolution, promoting the redissolution of elements such as Nb, Ta, Zr, Hf and rare earth elements.
- (3) Hydrofluoric acid and tartaric acid were avoided in the sample solution, making it more suitable for instrument analysis such as ICP-OES/MS.



ABSTRACT: Accurate determination of large ion lithophile elements, high field strength elements and rare earth elements in granite pegmatite can be used to judge the source of ore-forming fluid materials and the diagenetic tectonic environment. There are some problems in the sample determination process, such as incomplete decomposition of insoluble minerals and low recovery of elements like Zr, Hf, Th, U and rare earth elements. This article compared the decomposition effects of three methods. The results indicate that the two open digestion methods can lead to lower test results for elements such as Zr, Hf, and W, etc. In the closed digestion method, *aqua regia* was used instead of HNO_3 for residual redissolution, which promotes the redissolution of elements such as Nb, Ta, Zr, Hf, rare earth elements, etc. ICP-OES and ICP-MS can accurately determine 32 trace elements in granite pegmatite. The detection limit of the method was between $0.004\mu\text{g/g}$ and $2.50\mu\text{g/g}$, with a precision of 1.0%–8.3% (RSD, $n=12$). The method was applied to the determination of 8 types of granite, pegmatite, rare metal ore reference materials and 3 types of actual samples. The measured values of the reference materials were consistent with the standard values. The BRIEF REPORT is available for this paper at <http://www.ykcs.ac.cn/en/article/doi/10.15898/j.ykcs.202307310105>.

KEY WORDS: granite pegmatite; rare metal elements; rare earth elements; closed acid dissolution; ICP-OES/MS

BRIEF REPORT

Significance: Granite pegmatite is rich in Li, Be, Rb, Cs, Nb, Ta and other rare metal elements. Accurate determination of large ion lithophile elements (LILEs), high field strength elements (HFSEs) and rare earth elements (REEs) can be used to judge the source of ore-forming fluid materials, diagenetic tectonic environment and other studies^[1,11-13]. This article uses the closed digestion method to decompose granite pegmatite samples. The use of *aqua regia* instead of nitric acid for residual redissolution promotes the redissolution of elements such as Nb, Ta, Zr, Hf and REEs through the complexation effect of chloride ions. This solves the problems of incomplete decomposition of insoluble minerals and low recovery rates of elements such as Zr, Hf, Th, U and REEs. A method was established for the determination of 32 rare metal elements, REEs, and other elements in granite pegmatites using inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometry and mass spectrometry (ICP-OES/MS). The method was applied to the determination of three actual samples and rare metal reference materials, and achieved good results.

Methods: The decomposition effects of three methods were compared. These methods were open digestion with HCl, HNO_3 , HF and HClO_4 ^[7], open digestion with HCl, HNO_3 , HF, HClO_4 and H_2SO_4 ^[9], and closed digestion with HNO_3 and HF, respectively. ICP-OES/MS were used for the determination of 32 elements.

Data and Results: (1) **Comparison of three sample decomposition methods (Fig.1).** ① For the four acid digestion method, the measured values of Li, Be, Rb, Cs and Ga were consistent with the standard values, but the values of Nb, Ta, Zr, Hf, W and REEs, especially heavy REEs, were severely low. ② For the five acid digestion method, the measured values of Li, Be, Rb, Cs and Ga were consistent with the standard values. The test results of easily hydrolysable elements such as Nb, Ta, and W were also consistent with the standard values. The extremely high content of Ta also provided a good recovery rate. However, the measurement results of Zr and Hf were generally low; the results of light rare earth elements such as La, Ce, Pr, and Nd in some standard materials were relatively low; the precision of the determination of Ba and Pb elements was very poor, sometimes severely low; the measured values of Tl were generally high. ③ For the closed acid dissolution method, 32 elements including Li, Be, Rb, Cs, Ga, Nb, Ta, Zr, Hf, W and REEs achieved good decomposition and recovery, and the measured values were consistent with the standard values. For the standard substance GBW07185 with extremely high Nb and Ta content, a small amount of white precipitate was generated, resulting in lower results for elements such as Nb, Ta and W.

(2) Technical indicators of analysis method. The detection limit for 32 elements was 0.004–2.5 μg/g (Table 1). The relative standard deviation (RSD) of the measured values was 1.0%–8.3%. The average value of reference materials determination was consistent with the standard value, and the relative error (RE) of most elements was less than 10% (Table 2).

(3) Determination of actual samples. This method was applied to the determination of three types of actual samples and compared with the test results of the five acid method^[9] and the sodium peroxide alkali melting-hydrochloric acid acidification method^[26]. The results (Table 3) indicate that for Nb, Ta, W and Sn elements, the measured values by the closed method were consistent with those obtained by the alkali melting method.

Based on the test data, chondrite-normalized REE patterns and a primitive mantle-normalized trace element spider diagram were drawn. As shown in Fig.2, the results conform to the general characteristics of REEs distribution in granite pegmatites, and the trace element spider diagram is consistent with the geological laws reported in the literature^[11-13].

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